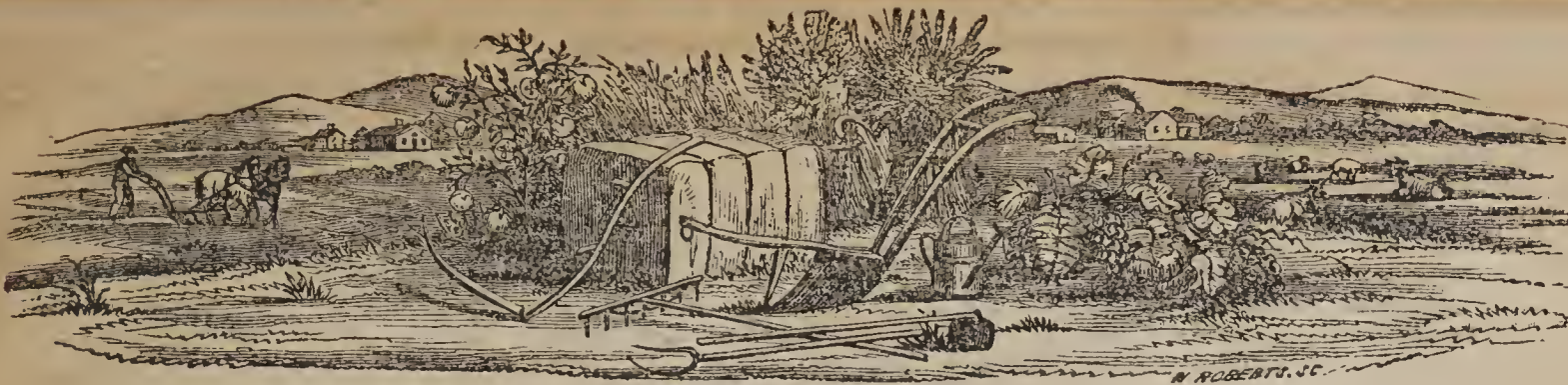


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FARMER AND PLANTER.

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Neglected Manures---No. 5.

From the Albany Cultivator.
Bones, Ivory Dust, Horn, Wool and Hair.

Analytical Laboratory, Yale College, }
New-Haven, Conn., April, 1850. }

EDS. CULTIVATOR:—In addition to the method for dissolving bones by means of sulphuric acid, mentioned in my last letter, I ought here to say a few words respecting a new process for reducing bones, which has attracted a good degree of attention in England. Steam is the agent employed. A boiler is made for the purpose, capable of bearing a pressure of from 30 to 40 pounds per square inch; in the lower part is the water box; this has a floor above on which the bones are placed, and exposed to the action of the steam.—According to the method which seems most advisable, a pressure of 25 to 30 pounds of steam is given for 24 hours. At the expiration of this time the charge is withdrawn, and the bones are found to be in such a state, that they can be easily crushed to a fine powder with a mallet.

This powder is said to produce remarkable effects, upon turnips and other crops, even when applied in small quantities. By the continued steaming, every portion of the bones is brought into a very readily decomposable state, so as to be available at once for plants. The water which remains in the boiler, has a certain portion of gelatine from the bones dissolved in it, and of course should be saved, for

sprinkling over the land as a top-dressing, or to mix into a compost heap.

In order to prevent the gelatine from decomposing, and to avoid the consequent loss of ammonia that would ensue, it is recommended to mix salt with the powder before it dries. This also, in most cases, materially increases the value of the manure because it adds still another ingredient to the soil.

The effects of this manure have not as yet been fully tested, in comparison with the other forms of bones mentioned, but during the coming season there will probably be extensive experiments. I have mentioned it here, that farmers may know what is meant by steamed bones, and may appreciate any results obtained by their use.

I have lately had some of the ivory dust from comb factories, sent in for examination; it has been analysed by Mr. Crane, one of my assistants. He found it to differ in composition from ordinary bone, as to its amount of phosphates. The following table gives the result of Mr. Crane's analysis as compared with two by Dr. Thompson on other classes of bones:

	Bones of a Sheep.	Bones of a Haddock.	Ivory Dust.
Organic matter, or gelatine.....	43.3	39.5	37.7
Phosphate of lime..	50.6	56.1	56.1
Carbonate of lime..	4.5	3.6	3.9
Carbonate of magne- sia, with a little pot- ash and soda.....	1.4	1.6	1.5
	99.8	100.8	99.2

This agreement in the composition of ivory with that of dried fish bones was quite unexpected to me, and is really very remarkable. In both there is considerably more phosphate of lime present than in other bones, and their value as permanent manures is of course greater. The above is one of those singular coincidences we often find in chemistry. It would not be supposed that ivory, so compact and so hard, was so positively identical in its composition with soft and brittle fish bones.

The ivory dust of the comb, and other factories, where it is produced, is an extremely valuable manure. It is already

reduced to a fine powder, and is therefore much better for plants, just as bone dust is. This dust is also easily dissolved by acids if necessary, a much smaller quantity effecting the solution, than is required for the whole bones.

I have heard in one or two cases, complaints that this manure, and other forms of bones, injured the land after a time, but found on inquiry that the evil was produced not by using bones alone, but by not using at the same time other manures. Phosphoric acid and lime are valuable constituents of a soil, but they are not all that it needs. The farmer who cultivates judiciously will supply everything that is necessary, and not attempt to keep up his soil by giving it two or three only, of the numerous substances required. If farm-yard manure in moderate quantity, had been applied with the bones, no injurious results would have been experienced.

Still another manure, which resembles bones in its composition, is horn. This, according to some examinations which I have made, contains when dried about 40 per cent. of phosphates. Horns are nearly indestructible to the soil, and cannot well be ground in mills, from their softness and toughness. The proper way to treat them would be with sulphuric acid, or to powder them by the steaming process mentioned above. In either case, they would make a most valuable manure. Near many factories, there are large quantities of horn shavings to be had, and they should always be secured at once by the farmer as an article of much value. Their decomposition in the soil is quite slow, but their effect is powerful, and of course quite lasting.

For fear of surfeiting my readers with various forms of bones, and the virtues of phosphates, I will now pass on to some other fertilizing substances that are suffering under unmerited neglect. Unfortunately these are not hard to find in almost any part of the country.

One of the manures most highly valued in England and in Europe, is found in hair and wool. These are of similar composition. They contain but little ash, only from one and a-half to about two per cent. This ash consists chiefly

of chlorides and sulphates of potash and soda, with small quantities of phosphates. Sulphur is a substance which exists quite largely in these parts of the animal, amounting usually to about five per cent.

From the small proportion of ash, it is evident that we must look to the organic part, in explaining the remarkable effect which these manures produce under nearly all circumstances. On analysis of this part it is found to be particularly rich in nitrogen, containing about 17 per cent. This is sufficient at once to determine its value. Much of ordinary barn-yard manure does not in its whole bulk, contain more than three or four per cent of this body, and yet it has a great influence in enriching the soil.

How much more powerful must this class of manures be, in which is four or five times as much nitrogen as in barn-yard manure. The farmer is always safe in concluding that a substance, in whose composition an analysis shows more than eight or ten per cent of nitrogen, is a very valuable and concentrated manure; always provided of course, that it contains nothing beside likely to be actually hurtful in its nature. When the percentage of nitrogen ranges as high as in the present case, about 17 per cent., he may rest assured that he has found a manure of the most powerful description at present known.

So far as my information extends, hair, refuse wool, and all substances of a like nature, are almost entirely neglected in this country. I have known of many cases, where they were completely thrown away. In the neighborhood of woollen factories, for instance, all the refuse and waste of the mills is of great value as manure. Besides the natural constituents of wool, it is saturated with oil and grease, which increase its fertilizing power.

This refuse does not of course contain as much nitrogen as the clean wool, or hair would do, owing to its admixture with dirt and other foreign substances. Some recent analyses by Prof. Way, of the Royal Ag. Society, show that in the better samples, there is ten or eleven per cent. These cost in England from \$15 to \$20 and sometimes \$30 per ton, and are found a very profitable application at such prices. The demand there is so large and constant, that it has led to adulteration in various ways; linen rags, or clippings, among other things, are mixed with the woollen. Prof. Way found that some samples which appeared well to the eye, were really worth not more than from \$4 to \$8 per ton, in place of \$20 or \$30.

Woollen rags decompose very slowly in the ground and for this reason, disappointment is experienced in its effect on crops that occupy a long period in their growth. The hop-growers of Kent and other counties of England, rely on woollen waste, and rags, as one of their most important manures; they bury it under the hop vines, and the influence continues in the most efficacious manner, for a number of years.

In some situations, hair of various kinds may be procured, and should always be

carefully preserved; its composition being as noticed above, the same as that of wool. I noticed in North Lincolnshire, England, an application of what they called cony dust. In clipping rabbit skins to obtain the fur for hat bodies, there is much waste of hair, and this with clippings from the skins, is swept up and sold at a high price, under the above name. It is used for turnips on light soils, at the rate of from 10 to 20 bushels per acre and produces excellent crops. In the instance that I saw, they were dropping it in the bottom of drills.

Where the refuse hair from tanneries could be obtained, it would also be an excellent manure; the lime which is usually mixed with it adds to its value, though making it decompose much more rapidly.

I have now, perhaps, said enough to call attention to this class of manures, and of their efficacy. They are not within the reach of all, and those who are in a position to obtain any of them, will, if they understand their own interest, take steps to prevent any further waste, by securing as much as possible for the enriching of their own fields.

JOHN P. NORTON.

From the American Agriculturist.
The Turpentine Business of North Carolina.

In this number I will give some facts concerning the turpentine business of N. Carolina. The first place that I examined particularly, was that of Mr. David Murphy, ten miles from Fayetteville, where he has lately settled, having previously carried on the business in Hanover county, which he was obliged to abandon in consequence of the loss of 30,000 trees in one season, by what some assert to be an insect, while others think the insect to be a consequence of the disease that kills the pines. (See p. 225 of our seventh volume). Be this as it may, the destruction is enormous, and if it were not for the enormous quantities of long-leaf pine in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, it might well be feared that the source of supply would soon be exhausted.

Mr. Murphy bought his land about two years ago for one or two dollars an acre, and it is of but little value except for a turpentine plantation. He has at present about 60,000 trees boxed, and is daily increasing the number. Four hands can tend 36,000 trees; that is three hands to cut and one to dip; and if the trees are good, and the season propitious, they will gather 800 barrels of turpentine per year. This is now (May, 1849), worth in Wilmington, the great turpentine depot, \$2.25 a barrel, and cost of transportation is fifty cents a barrel. He thinks that at present prices, in a good place, good hands will average \$200 a year, clear of expenses. Mr. M. distils all of his pitch. Two hands will run a hundred barrels through in two days. This will make 700 gallons of spirits, which is put up in the best of seasoned white-oak casks, coated with glue on the inside, to prevent leakage. It is worth about 26 cents a gal-

lon at Wilmington, pay for barrel extra. The rosin if from new trees, or, as it is termed, "virgin turpentine," is usually saved and put up in the barrels from whence the crude article has been taken, and is worth, or was last year, about \$2 a barrel; while the common rosin is often not worth more than 55 cents, and will not pay for transportation any considerable distance. Therefore, at many places, not convenient to water carriage, it is run out from the distillery in wooden troughs, or gutters, that lead it far enough away from the building to be burnt without danger, and is there set on fire. I have thus seen many tons destroyed, while I could but think how valuable it would be to many a poor family in this city to help make the pot boil. Millions of pounds are consumed in this way every year. The spirit from new boxes is also of a superior quality. I have seen it as limpid as spring water.

In commencing a new place, the first process is, to chop a "box," or hole, in winter, in one side of the tree, close down to the ground, that will hold from a pint to a quart according to the size of the tree. An expert hand will cut about sixty boxes a day. About the first of March the season commences, and continues till the first of October. Every week, or oftener, if there should be rain, a hand goes round and "chips" off the bark about an inch wide, and nearly as long as the length of the box. This is done with a tool constructed to suit the position of the part to be cut. When first commencing, a crooked bladed hatchet is used. Then a tool with handles like a drawing knife, with a blade that cuts a chip like a gouge. Finally, a similar tool is attached to a pole that enables the operator to make his cut 12 or 15 feet above the ground. When one side of the tree is "used up," a box is cut in the other, and sometimes in larger trees, a third box is cut. The second side is always the best. Some persons tap all sides at once. This exhausts the tree much quicker. By the first process, trees will last eight or ten years. After their "face" becomes several feet long, most of the turpentine coats the tree before it reaches the box. This has to be scraped off, but is not near the value of new boxes, which, of some new and good trees, require emptying once in four weeks, but generally three or four times during the dripping season. The turpentine is taken out of the boxes by a paddle, which should be of iron, and so should the buckets. These are emptied into barrels standing around all about the forest. Water in the boxes or barrels does no harm, but rains stop the dripping until re-cut. Damp weather is best.—On clay land, the product is much affected by drought. The business is considered very healthy, and those engaged in it are fond of that kind of employment. It requires, however, the most able bodied men. After the close of the season, the hands are employed during the winter in scraping old trees, boxing new ones, preparatory to the spring business.

Mr. Elliot, a gentleman well known in the neighborhood of Fayetteville,

says that a first rate hand can "chip" from 10,000 to 12,000 trees a week, and go over his task every week at that. He has often seen new boxes filled in three weeks, but old ones run seven or eight. he says that he has observed the greatest death among pines in February, when there were no insects to be seen. He entirely repudiates the idea that a cut on dead pine is the cause of death to the growing trees. His experience is somewhat extensive, as he has been all his life engaged in the lumber business. He says that trees, when attacked by disease, flow two or three times as fast as healthy ones. Those which have been drained of their turpentine are nearly worthless for lumber.

Between Fayetteville and Tarborough, I saw a great many thousand trees boxed, and in one place 15,000 are chipped by two hands working four days a week.—The most common quantity to a hand is from ninety to one hundred and twenty barrels a year. It is estimated to take 10,000 trees to fill 50 barrels. A barrel contains 280 pounds. Hands, however, often have made 200 barrels of dip turpentine in a season, and nearly half as much more of "scrape"; the latter is of but little value. It is estimated to be worth two cents a mile per barrel to haul turpentine. Some of the vehicles which I have seen in use for that purpose would be curiosities worthy a place at the fair of the American Institute. One ox harnessed in shafts of a most primitive looking cart, driven by a "raal ginnine North Carolina piney-woods man," or, as is the case sometimes, a pair of shafts without any wheels, with a barrel or two of crude turpentine for a load, would be a curious sight in Broadway.

The making of tar I must reserve for another letter, lest I should stick my readers fast in an over dose of pitch, turpentine and tar.

SOLON ROBINSON.

From the Southern Planter.

Rat-Proof Corn Crib.

MR. EDITOR:—It is too much for the nerves of the most *patient* of our truly *philosophic* brethren of the plow, to see the products of a whole season's toil consigned to the tender mercies of legions of rats and mice. Who will not catch at a straw, or improve on the smallest hint likely to mitigate the evil?

The multifarious engines patented and non-patented, some excellent in their way, others good for nothing—calomel, tartar, strychnine, ratsbane, terriers and cats—have had their advocates, yet they have signally failed in one thing—I mean keeping the rats from the corn crib. The latter mentioned remedies are worse than the disease.

Dogs and cats are expensive nuisances; and what will it avail to poison the enemy out of doors, if we keep up a stock of breeders about the house? Here lies the difficulty. To say nothing about the horrid danger of introducing poisonous drugs in our midst, the stench of putrefying carcasses under our noses comports as little health as enjoyment. We may shout in the midst of the pestilence,



[PILKINTON'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE]
1,000 revolutions per minute. It is said to be a machine of great importance to the miller, as it requires far less power, and without danger of fire, as it only wants oiling or greasing once a week. These machines may be had of A. B. Allen & Co., N. Y.

"one more victory and we are undone." The reader may defend his dwelling as best suits him. I have to do only with the corn crib. Let the length, fore and aft, be regulated by the quantity of corn to be housed; height also may vary with your notions of convenience in storage, your length and strength of material.

Eight feet broad, 12 high, and 13 long, will contain 100 barrels. 9, 16, and 20 give room for 200, or adopting 8 as the fixed measure of breadth and 12 of height, every 3 feet of length affords about 23 barrels in storage capacity.

Varying the length and height according to fancy, the breadth can never exceed 8 feet with safety; on the contrary by adopting a basis lower than 3, new corn may be rapidly piled away without danger of moulding. Good corn houses having only the defect of *overwidth*, may be remedied by introducing partitions, so as to admit air.

Rat-proof walls for corn cribs are constructed with narrow boards, slats or scantlings, from 3 to 6 inches broad, and 2 inches thick; the material must be oak or other hard wood, sawed true and straight, the slats are set in upright courses, one third of an inch asunder from edge to edge—every piece must be seasoned. A faithless workman put me up a rat-proof crib of green timber. All worked well until seasoning took place, after which grey squirrels entertained their plea with the Norway rat for quiet possession.

Having described the parts of a crib wall, it remains for the intelligent mechanic to put them together; he may set the upper and lower ends in grooves, ploughed along the sills and plates, or otherwise, according to judgment, always giving the eaves ample projection and bracing the house well throughout. In the mean time, what prevents a trip to the Valley, where you may take a good look at the Dutchman's rat proof cribs, and then another at his mode of *making the material to fill them!*

L. L. D.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

Pilkinton's Improved Patent Smut Machine.

THE inventor of this machine was awarded a premium of a gold medal, by the American Institute of New York. This machine, we are told has proved itself to be one of unrivalled excellence, and is warranted to answer every purpose of the most complete and expensive machinery of screens, rubbing stones, fans, &c., and will thoroughly cleanse the most smutty wheat. It is said to be the best contrivance to take out chaff, onions and heavy grit, that has been introduced to the notice of millers, being the most complete screen ever made. This machine is provided with self-acting oil-feeders to the journals, and wholly does away with the small fan, and runs at the rate of

Over-Cropping.

This is the leading vice of Agriculture in this portion of the Southern States.—The small and neat farm—that is, the farm small enough in all its arrangements for the management of the force which cultivates it—is the "angel's visit" of Southern husbandry. One meets with but few such farms, and meets with them far apart. Instead of farms where every thing appears in complete order and arrangement, one often meets with those widely-spread tumble-downs, where disorder and derangement are tumbled together in every variety of condition; and this arises principally from over-cropping. The maxim of agriculture, that the productions of the earth must ever be in proportion to the tillage, seems generally to be neglected, or not known in this part of the State; for, to frame a maxim from the system mostly pursued, the productions of the earth are in proportion to the quantity of surface to which the appearance of tillage can be given. In every department of agriculture our whole section of State is in a condition of comparative infancy.—Can it be said that the production of any article is carried up to the capability of the soil and climate? The Farmer who throws into the shape of cultivation, a wide surface which he merely plows and hoes, while his mind is as free as vacancy from any thought about the nature of the soil, which he takes as nature gives it, and of the different circumstances of climate that may weary his labors and shorten his crops through the existence of some radical deficiency in the soil, or in the system of culture, may say he raises what he consumes, and sometimes what he sells; but he owes to God more thanks for a good season than he owes to himself for the exercise of skill and judgment. To obtain as much as possible from the number of acres one man can cultivate, and to cultivate no more than may be made to yield the most profitable quantity it is capable of yielding, should be strictly regarded by every farmer as the worthiest object of his study and his labor; for the best course of preparation, the best adaptation of soil

which the manœuvres of cultivation can oppose to the vicissitudes of climate, and the perfect quantity and best quality of that quantity per acre, must remain unknown and unenjoyed until we become content to cultivate less space, and to exert in the premises more practical science and experimental knowledge. A heavy crop from a high state of fertility and cultivation is always the only advantageous one. It shows the skill and industry properly applied, of the farmer who produces. It shows the practicable extent of agricultural development. In short, it is an example creditable and profitable to him who exhibits it—worthy of imitation and rivalry, and highly beneficial to the agriculture of the State. No farmer complains of this kind of a heavy crop; it is a real benefit and source of much pleasure. But a crop which is a heavy crop because it occupies a greater number of acres than the cultivator can manage, under a system of culture thoroughly adapted, is commonly no better than the wilful cultivator of such, deserves to have.—*Mobile Herald and Tribune.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

Order, System and Economy.

Without these, no man can be successful in conducting the business of a farm; but as these subjects have recently been discussed at some length and with much ability, in the pages of *The Cultivator*, I shall only make a remark or two concerning them. If a man neglects these things, capital will be expended without a profitable return, and even experience will be of little avail. That man cannot prosper, who leaves every thing at odds and ends. If grain is sown, and cattle pastured in adjoining fields, with little or no fences around them, in all human probability the grain will be destroyed. If pigs are allowed to wander about a man's yard, and now and then get into his garden, it is not very likely he will have many vegetables for his table—and so too of a hundred other things which might appear very simple to be mentioned in a book or paper, but which are nevertheless true. Such things certainly exhibit a want of order, a lack of system, and very poor economy.

I shall now mention *Book-farming*, as a very necessary thing for the successful pursuit of agriculture. Yes, book-farming—that terrible bug-bear to the so-called practical farmer—for notwithstanding all the attempts which have been made to define book farming, and to show that it is in the main but the gathering up of practical experience, still the practical man, as he calls himself, flies from it as the wild horse would from before the locomotive. I am sometimes ready to ask, were there ever men in the world savage or civilized, so blind to their true interests as many of our farmers are?—Books have been written upon almost all subjects;—trade, commerce, manufactures, the sciences, the mechanic arts, navigation, have all come in for their share, but does the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic find fault with them? Does the navigator, as he sails

over the wide expanse of ocean, throw aside the chart that was to guide him on his way, and when he nears some perilous shore, some rocky coast, does he exclaim—"Charts are of no use to me—I heed them not—if there are hidden rocks here I will strike them, and then I will know where they are again for myself." Suppose for a moment that something too theoretical has been advanced—something that practice will not bear out,—is it the right way to correct the error to turn one's back upon everything that has ever been written—to pronounce it all bad and dangerous, and to brand it with infamy? Have not wild theories been advanced at different times in philosophy and the sciences? How have they been corrected? Why simply by men reading them, and by the aid of their intellects, working out truth from amid the mass of rubbish beneath which it was buried. And so too must the truths of agriculture be worked out from the mass of rubbish beneath which they are buried.

Farmers, we are here in an age of improvement; inventions and discoveries are crowning every art and science.—Shall we remain torpid, while every thing around us is teeming with the impress of intellect? Depend upon it, we are but in the infancy of our occupation so far as *mind* is concerned. Can any man of ordinary intelligence look upon the present system of agriculture without discovering in it some of the grossest errors?—Men wonder that agriculture is not more profitable; but are too indifferent to seek for remedies. Let us awake from this indifference—let us seek and examine—let us bring hidden things to the broad daylight—summon chemistry, geology, philosophy, mathematics, to our aid, and press onward to develop new resources and principles. H. C. W.

Putnam Valley, N. Y., March, 1850.

Rotation of Crops.

EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., of Marlbourne, Va., a successful farmer and well-known writer on the subject of agriculture, gives the following as a rotation which he has practised with advantage:

1st year—Corn (on grass land, grazed the preceding year until July or August only,)—and secondary crop of peas, planted or sown among the growing corn.

2nd year—Peas sown broad-cast, and plowed under in September, for

3rd year—Wheat on pea fallow—clover sown.

4th year—Clover—(which receives all the stable and barn-yard manure)—first growth mown, where fit, and second plowed under in August and September, for

5th year—Wheat on clover fallow.

6th year—Pasture, from spring until the wheat fields are cleared to admit the grazing stock.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Compost Manures.

EVERY Farmer should provide himself with facilities for composting. To be short of manure is to labor under a very severe inconvenience, especially where the character of the soil is such as to re-

quire liberal applications of stimulating and invigorating matters to ensure remunerating crops. We have few lands now under the course of cultivation, on which manure is not essentially necessary; and even on new lands, the vegetative powers of which have never been impaired by exhausting systems of cropping, the application of some material of a fermenting putrescent nature, seems to be required in order to give vitality to those principles of re-production which are found to exist in greater or less force—though sometimes rendered nearly inert and inefficient, till energized by some appropriate stimuli, in almost every variety of soil. I have ever considered it an error to suppose that money, expended in the purchase of fructifying matters to be applied to the soil, is a bad investment. If judiciously applied, and with suitable reference to its character, and the character and condition of the soil intended to be benefitted by its application, its effects mediate if not immediate, must result in good. True, there may be spots on every farm which have become too rich for profitable cultivation in certain crops; but should the system as varied, and other vegetables brought to supercede the ordinary crop, perhaps they would be found deficient in fertility, and even require a bestowment of best and most invigorating manure. Because one kind of crop is apparently injured in consequence of two great affluence of alimentary particles in the soil, it is injudicious to suppose that all crops will suffer from the same cause. But to return. Every man who cultivates a farm, can have a sufficiency of manure for all wants; and this, without expending a single dollar, or devoting to the business a single day which may be required for the other and more imperative duties of the farm. Muck, leaves, loam, clay, bones, urine, old straw and refuse vegetation of every kind, not even excepting ferns, fungi and rushes of the pastures and low lands, offer affluent sources of agrestic enrichment, and when accumulated in convenient situations for composting, or depositing in the cattle and sheep yards, or hog styes, to be worked over by the animals, and saturated with the liquid voidings, become excellent manure. By gathering these in seasons of leisure, and properly compounding them, a farmer may supply aliment to every description of soil, and every variety of crop, allowing the farm to be so favorably constituted, and so justly balanced as regards its mineral constituents, as not to demand any corrective to ensure the favorable action of the vegetable matter which may be applied for its own enrichment, and the sustenance of the crop. Gypsum and lime are frequently cheap fertilizers, and when constitutional amelioration, by means of calcareous matters, is requisite, the latter is always cheap, even at the most exorbitant price. A deficiency of lime, in any soil, is one of those evils which must be corrected, be the expenses what they may.

What you learn, learn perfectly.

From the American Farmer.

Composition of, and Nutrition in, Various Grains.

As the nutritive properties of the various grain crops, as well as the organic proportions generally, involve questions of profound interest in the economy and support of animal life, we make the following extracts from the able work of Prof John P. Norton, entitled, "*Elements of Scientific Agriculture*," just published:

WHEAT is one of the most important of all crops. The grain contains from 50 to 70 per cent. of starch, from 10 to 20 per cent. of gluten, and from 3 to 5 per cent. of fatty matter. The proportion of gluten is said to be largest in the grain of quite warm countries.

It is a singular fact, that in all the seed of wheat, and other grains, the principal part of the oil lies near, or in the skin, as also does a large portion of the gluten. The bran owes to this much of its nutritive and fattening qualities. Thus in refining our flour to the utmost possible extent, we diminish somewhat its value for food. The phosphates of the ash also lie to a great degree in the skin. The best fine flour contains about 70 lbs. of starch to each hundred. The residue of 100 lbs. consists of 10 or 12 lbs. of gluten, 6 to 8 lbs. of sugar and gum, and 10 to 14 lbs. of water, and a little oil.

RYE flour more nearly resembles wheat-flour in its composition than any other; it has however, more of certain gummy and sugary substances, which make it tenacious, and also impart a sweetish taste. In baking all grains and roots which have much starch in them, a certain change takes place in their chemical composition. * * * By baking, flour becomes more nutritious, and more easily digestible because more soluble.

BARLEY contains rather less starch than wheat, also less sugar and gum. There is little gluten, but a substance somewhat like it and containing about the same amount of nitrogen.

OATS—Oatmeal is little used as food in this country, but it is equal, if not superior in its nutritious qualities to flour from any of the other grains; superior I have no doubt, to most of the fine wheat-flour of northern latitudes. It contains from 10 to 18 per cent. of a body having about the same amount of nitrogen or gluten. Besides this there is a considerable quantity of sugar and gum, and from 5 to 6 per cent. of oil or fatty matter, which may be obtained in the form of a clear fragrant liquid. Oatmeal cakes owe their peculiar agreeable taste and smell to this oil. Oatmeal then, has not only an abundance of substance containing nitrogen, but is also quite fattening. It is in short, an excellent food for working animals, and as has been abundantly proved in Scotland, for working men also.

BUCKWHEAT is less nutritious than the other grains which we have noticed. Its flour has from 6 to 10 per cent. of nitrogenous compounds, about 50 per cent. of



SIDE-HILL OR SWIVEL PLOWS.

starch, and from 5 to 8 of sugar and gum. In speaking of buckwheat or of oats, we of course mean without husks. **RICE** was formerly supposed to contain little nitrogen, but recent examinations have shown that there is a considerable portion, some 6 or 8 per cent. of a substance like gluten. The percentage of fatty matter and of sugar is quite small, but that of starch much larger than in any grain yet mentioned, being between 80 and 90 per cent., usually about 82. **INDIAN CORN** is the last of grains that we shall notice. This contains about 60 per cent. of starch, nearly the same as oats. The proportion of oil and gum is large about 10 per cent.; this explains the fattening properties of Indian meal, so well known to practical men. There is besides these a good portion of sugar.—The nitrogenous substances are also considerable in quantity, some 12 to 16 per cent. All these statements are from the prize essay of Mr. J. H. Salisbury, published by the New York State Agricultural Society. They show that the results of European chemists, have probably been obtained by the examination of varieties inferior to ours; they have not placed Indian corn much above the level of buckwheat or rice, whereas from the above, it is seen to be "in most respects superior to any other grain."

SWEET CORN differs from all other varieties, containing only about 18 per cent. of starch. The amount of sugar is of course very large; the nitrogenous substance amounts to the very large proportion of 20 per cent., of gum to 13 or 14, and of oil to about 11. This, from the above results, is one of the most nourishing crops grown. If it can be made to yield as much per acre as the harder varieties, it is well worth a trial on a large scale."

GLUTEN and **NITROGENOUS** substances are those which form muscle and flesh.—*Ed. American Farmer.*

"The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman: the foundation of political happiness, a confidence in the integrity of man: the foundation of all happiness, whatsoever, temporal and eternal—reliance on the goodness of God.

Side-Hill or Swivel Plow.

These are so constructed that the mould-board can be instantly changed from one side to the other, which enables the operator to perform the work horizontally upon side-hills, going back and forth on the same side, and turning all the furrow-slices with great ac-

curacy downward. They are much liked at the South; for, by this system of turning and laying the soil, it is prevented from being washed into those deep gullies so destructive to the general face of the country. They are employed, and by many are much approved, for level plowing, as this leaves the field without any centre-dead or finishing furrow; nor does it make banks or ridges by turning two furrows towards each other. When thus used they save much labor, by allowing the team to turn short about at the end of the furrows, instead of obliging it to travel across the wide ends of each land in the field. They are useful for plowing down the banks of ditches, as they carefully turn the furrows from the ditch by carrying the earth upon the level ground.—*A. B. Allen & Co.'s Catalogue.*

Farm Experience.

MR. EDITOR:—Twenty years' experience upon a farm has taught me that one acre of land well manured and tilled, will produce more than two acres which receive the same amount of labor and manure.

That one cow, well fed, will be of more profit than two kept on the same fodder. This will also apply to all other stock.

That one ton of hay cut when the grass begins to blossom, will produce as much milk as two tons cut when the seed is ripe.

That herds grass and clover will run out on good land in a few years, if cut early.

That the farmer needs patience, perseverance, good judgment, and experience.

That, "if by the plow man would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." But good economy is of more importance to the farmer than hard labor.

That cold water is the best drink, unbolted meal makes the best bread.

That a well conducted agricultural paper is worth four times its cost to the farmer.

If this is worth publishing, some other things I have learned may be forthcoming.—*N. C. Star.* Job.

Pressed Brick.

A friend, just returned from an excursion for health, has brought us two specimens of bricks, manufactured at Chester, by the Hon. Mr Eaves. They were made in a machine, which compresses them from the dry earth, just as it is dug out of the yard, and throws off 42 bricks per minute. They are then burned in a kiln. The specimens are in our office for inspection; and, we are confident, will be pronounced, by those who may call to see them, heavier, closer, harder, more beautiful and more durable than bricks made in the ordinary way.

Our friend also informs us that he saw, at Chester, some beautiful specimens of cotton, hybridized by that eminent naturalist and horticulturist, Dr. Wylie; in which the Doctor has succeeded in putting the long fine lint of Sea-Island upon the seed of the common cotton. We hope to obtain from Dr. W., through our friend, specimens for exhibition, together with a description of the method by which the new varieties are produced.

It strikes us that this attempt to improve our most valuable staple is one of the most important enterprises of the day; and we rejoice that there are such men of science among us as Dr. Wylie, capable and willing to contribute so essentially and effectually to the interests of our planters.—*Newberry Sentinel*.

"Sheep Husbandry in Alabama".

In the July number of 'The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil' we notice the following communication upon this subject, from our distinguished and public-spirited citizen, the Hon. H. W. Collier. It will be seen that the writer urges the establishment of a 'Wool Depot' in Mobile. No one can read this communication without being struck with the practicability of such an establishment; and we hope the suggestion here thrown out, may be seconded by individual effort and carried into practical effect. The importance of the subject, and the distinguished source from whence it comes, will commend itself to the consideration of all.—Let us look for a moment into this enterprise. With such a Depot as here contemplated, established in our metropolis, the wool-growing interest of Alabama would be encouraged and strengthened. A new field of enterprise would thereby be opened to the industrial pursuits of our State, and a stimulus be given to the increase of her wealth. Suppose that this article could find as ready and certain a cash market as does the staple of our country; what would be the effect? Without diminishing the quantity of cotton raised—without a material diminution of force to any other branch of industry, and with a necessity for but little capital, a large productive force which is now idle or unprofitably employed, would be called into requisition, and another channel would be made tributary to our wealth. In fact the wool growing pursuit, if properly encouraged, would much improve that system of economy which is so much needed for a country's prosperity. The planter of limited means would find that with much less labor, he would realize a much greater profit on his capital, than in the cultivation of cotton. Labor which would be useless at the hoe, or the plough, would be all sufficient with the shepherd's crook; and the lands which would probably remain through years to come, in a fallow state, or with no production save its groaning and useless forests of pine, would be made to teem with another staple as rich as the one which now occupies the prime industry of the South. But to the letter: 'It

tells the tale aright.'—*Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Observer*.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN ALABAMA—WHAT IS NEEDED FOR ITS EXTENSION.

Tuscaloosa, April 17, 1850.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir—In no part of the United States does industry require artificial stimulants more than in the South. A large portion of the people here are unemployed, or their labor is much less profitable than it would be if the objects and pursuits of industry were more extensively diversified. The prosperity and happiness of the people require that additional inducements should be offered to enterprise.

The resources of Alabama, now unavailable, are almost incalculable. Coal, iron-ore, marble and limestone of the best quality, with an abundance of water power, may be purchased at \$1 25 per acre. But capitalists have been prevented from investing, because they are indisposed to change their accustomed and familiar business.

I became convinced long before I read the discussions of Mr. Carey and yourself, the South was the country for manufacturing cheaply, and that the improvement of the 'Machinery of Exchange,' was all that was required to bring the loom and the anvil to the plough. Five years ago I wrote several essays with a view to awaken enterprise, and to direct capital in a direction to produce such a result. The industry of the South does not, in my judgment, require protection for cotton and woolen manufactures. I am aware that you, perhaps, dissent from this proposition. Our opinions were modelled by different teachers, and in no small degree may be attributed to local associations and influences. But it is not my purpose to enter the arena of controversy. I am perfectly contented to think and let think.

In this State, public attention has been powerfully drawn to the improvement of her industrial and economical interests. The removal of obstructions in our rivers is contemplated, and the construction of plank and rail roads is entered upon with a spirit which promises to achieve much. It is no longer a problem, whether cotton can be advantageously manufactured in the South. That branch of industry has established itself upon a firm basis, and its progress is still onward.*

*The following, with hundreds of proofs like it, are signs but too significant, that something further is needed to give some chance to American labor, against the degraded labor of Europe.

The Petersburg, Va., *Intelligencer* says that "with the exception of the Battersea, Ettricks, Matoaca, and Mechanics' Cotton Factories—all of which are at half work, and of course on half wages—all the other Petersburg Cotton Factories, (the 'Washington,' the 'Eagle,' the 'Merchants,' and the 'Canal,') have stopped operations to await the coming of better times. This step, imposed as it was by a stern necessity, must create great distress, as a large number of men, women, and children, who depend upon their wages at these establishments for their daily bread, have been thrown out of employment, and with

It is certainly unnecessary to argue to you, that wool can be more extensively and profitably grown at the South than the North; that is most satisfactorily shown by the admirable work of Col. Randall, the writings of Mr. Cockrill and others, with all of which you are perfectly familiar. The old and hitherto conceded opinion, that a high northern latitude is indispensable to a fine, long, and strong staple, has been disproved within the last few years; and it has been demonstrated that these qualities depend rather upon due attention to the improvement of the breed, the dryness of the atmosphere and the character of the food on which the sheep subsist, than all other causes combined.

This State furnishes a variety of soil, the greater part of which is yet the property of the United States, and much of it likely to remain so for the next half century, unless the price is greatly reduced, or a portion is given to us to aid internal improvements, that the remainder may find a market. In addition to other summer and winter pasturage, the lime lands of North Alabama yield blue grass and clover in great abundance; the elevated and undulating portions of the State, even so far south as the Gulf, afford water and grazing and browsing for every description of herds and flocks. Grasses, coarse, fine, tough, tender, short and long, grow in the forests—taking their character from the seasons and their localities.

It is a very common belief at the North,

no prospect of getting other employment by which to earn a living.

"EFFECTS OF THE FREE TRADE POLICY.—"

The free trade policy, with its *ad valorem* system of duties, is working out its ill effects in other States as well as our own. 'The iron interests of Northern New York, as in Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia, are forced to succumb to the ruinous competition of British ironmasters and the low priced labor of foreign countries. The *Clinton Whig* published in Clinton county, N. Y., states that of forty-one forge fires on the Saranac river, in 1848, twenty-one had been put out previous to 1st of January last, and since that time, fourteen of the remaining twenty have also been extinguished—leaving but six of the forty in operation! The *Whig* adds:

"By this necessary suspension of business, more than five hundred men have been thrown out of work, and over 2000 women and children, dependent upon them for bread, and deprived of the comforts which they heretofore enjoyed! In addition to these, eight of the eighteen fires on the Salmon river have been put out, and others will follow. So on the Ausable. Of the fifty-four there, probably not a dozen will be kept up through the summer.

"At these three points alone, over 1500 men, heretofore earning from \$1 to \$2 per day, will be thrown out of work—and the \$2000 a-day, which they have been earning will go, practically, into the pockets of the iron-workers of Great Britain.

In a letter from Messrs. Kennedy, Childs & Co., of Pittsburgh, on subscribing for this journal, they say:

PENN COTTON MILL, Pittsburgh, May, 24, '50.

"It may not be altogether out of place to state here, that owing to the working of the beautiful tariff of 1846, we are preparing to close our works, by which some three hundred operatives, will be deprived of employment."—*Ed. P. L. and A.*

even among those who should be better informed, that extensive marshes are found throughout Alabama, and continually exhaling malaria, pregnant with disease and death. No conclusion could be more erroneous. Few of the States covering an area of more than fifty thousand square miles, contain a smaller quantity of wet lands, and its healthfulness at all seasons will compare favorably with any of her sisters.

Sheep husbandry can be much more successfully prosecuted here than in those States where the flocks are required to be foddered or fed on roots, during at least one half of the year. In a great part of this State they may subsist and do well running at large in the forests, or on the gleanings of fields, ^{near} pastures, with shelters under which they may at pleasure repose at night, still in inclement weather, with occasionally a little hay, cotton seed, corn or peas—taking care to provide pastures of rye or other green food, during the period when the ewes are dropping their lambs. In fact, in almost all South Alabama, winter grass grows with sufficient luxuriance for the grazing of sheep, to say nothing of the mast of our extensive pine forests on which sheep feed and fatten.

Notwithstanding the advantages of the South for growing wool, but little attention has been given to its production, because it is not manufactured here to any extent, and consequently we have no home market for it. Some of our cotton factories card it upon shares, or charge eight or ten cents a pound. Instead of submitting to such a heavy contribution, those who grow it beyond the immediate wants of their families, would prefer selling good wool at twenty cents a pound; but they complain that there is no demand for the article.

Alabama can produce as fine sheep as can be found anywhere, and would grow for the market several millions of pounds of wool, annually, without diminishing her other products, if she could obtain a remunerating price in Mobile or her interior towns. The want of such a market really paralyzes an important branch of industry. Judging from the progress of the last half dozen years, it is fair to suppose that the period cannot be remote, when we shall be manufacturers, not only of cotton, but also of wool;* but even then the supply may be increased far beyond the home demand.

The object of this communication is to invite your co-operation in establishing a 'WOOL DEPOT' in Mobile, at which the article may be sold for cash, at prices bearing a just proportion to what is paid for the same qualities at the North. In ad-

*It was our strong persuasion of this fact, that prompted us to apply to Col. Randall to illustrate and prove it in a work, which leaves for the Southern landholder who desires to extend his flocks, nothing farther to be wished for, in the way of information, except to find out how to place the owners of sheep on a level with the owners of dogs, in point of influence with demagogue lawgivers, whose love of popularity transcends, somewhat their understanding and love of the public interest.—Ed. P. L. and A.

vancing this enterprise you may enjoy the consolation of being a public benefactor—not only by adding to the exports of Alabama several hundred thousand dollars in less than ten years, but in arousing many poor persons to industry by furnishing a market for a staple, which can be produced in abundance with a small amount of capital and effort. Is not the field sufficiently inviting to induce capitalists to enter it? Will you not lend your assistance? Benevolence is a moral duty. The North is largely indebted to the South for having so greatly enriched her, and still contributing to her wealth. That debt has been poorly requited. We however ask nothing in charity, or as a mere gratuitous favor.

If a market of wool were opened in Mobile, the interest of the grower and Northern manufacturer might be alike promoted. The latter would buy on favorable terms, and commend himself as a seller of goods to the people of this State.

I will endeavor to collect some specimens of wool from our native and improved breeds, and forward them to the Hon. P. A. Browne for examination. I hope to send you very soon, a publication more interesting and instructive than any thing you have yet seen upon the geology and mineralogy of Alabama. In the mean time I remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. W. C*****.



Horticultural Department.

Vegetable Calendar for September.

CABBAGES.

You may make two sowings in this month; one in the early part, and the other towards the twentieth of the month. But be very sure it is *European seed*.

CAULIFLOWERS AND BROCCOLI.

Should you yet have any plants remaining, put them out at once; if they pass through the winter, they will make fine heads in the spring.

LETTUCE.

Continue to sow the different kinds of lettuce seed. Those sown last month, should be set out as soon as they can be easily handled.

SNAP BEANS.

Hoe your snap beans often, and haul the earth up well to their stems.

TURNIPS.

Hoe and thin your turnips, if you wish to obtain a good crop. They should be

hoed often and kept clean, as it will greatly forward them.

You may still sow turnips, and if you have European seed, they will not run up early in the spring.

SWISS CHARD.

If you sowed none of this delightful vegetable last month, do so early in this.

LEEEKS.

If you have any plants in the seed bed, let them be all put out at once.

ONIONS.

Now plant out all the plants that are fit, from the seed beds of the last month's sowing; but if you sowed no seeds in those months, you must obtain the small onions or sets, from the seedsmen in Charleston; those from the seed beds, should have the ends of their leaves and roots trimmed off.

Make (not drills,) but marks, along the ground ten or twelve inches apart, and put the small onions or plants, six to eight inches apart in the marks; do not cover them with the earth; but just press them down upon the mark, with your thumb and fore finger.

The ground should be rolled (if you have a roller,) before you make the marks, and no earth should be allowed to rise about the plants. Keep the beds (which should be about four feet wide, with four or five rows of sets or plants on each,) clean with the hoe, but do not hoe deep, or raise the earth about the plants, for these will cause the onions to *neck*, and not to *bulk*. Should any be running to seed, twist the neck down, and press it lightly with the foot.

As soon as the end of the leaves begin to look brown, bend down the necks, pressing it lightly with the foot, so that the leaves will lie flat to the earth, and when the leaves are nearly dead, you must pull them up.

SPINAGE.

Sow your principal crop of spinage now. The round seeded, and the Flanders are the best.

RADISHES.

Continue to sow as in former months.

CARROTS, BEETS AND SALSIFY.

Thin those that are advanced in their growth, and hoe and keep them clean; let the earth be kept loose between the rows, by using the small narrow spade; dig the beds carefully, that you injure none of the roots by going too near the plants.—If you neglected sowing any of these seeds, you may yet succeed, if planted immediately.

ENDIVE.

Tie up the well grown plants on a dry day, with strings of cotton wick or moss; hauling the earth well up all round the plants, will greatly assist in bleaching them.

CELERY.

Continue to earth up your celery, making choice of a dry day to do this work.

ARTICHOKES.

These should now have their regular

winter's dressing. Remove well the earth from the stool or plant; and with a piece of hard wood, made sharp and like a chisel (about six inches long, two inches wide, and a quarter of an inch thick,) slip off close to the stock, all the shoots except five or six of the largest and best. Lay on the roots and stool, and between the shoots, a good wheel-barrow full of old well rotted manure; let it lie even where the earth was taken out, and then cover the whole with earth, raising it six or eight inches higher than it was before; do not let the earth fall into the hearts of the plants, which will injure them very much. Some of these shoots which are to make new plantations in February, when three only will be left remaining on the old stool.

ASPARAGUS.

The last of this month, is the proper time to give these beds their winter dressing; or as soon as the stalks are yellow.

Cut off all the stalks, and hoe the beds and alleys perfectly clean; then with your fork, which should have three tines, let your beds and alleys be well forked up four inches deep, and then with a rake, haul off the earth to the depth of one or two inches, and spread evenly on the top, several inches thick, some good old rotten manure, that has been well broken up, and the lumps made fine, and let the alleys (which should be fifteen inches wide,) be well dug up, the earth pulverised, and cover the manure with the same; after which rake the beds smooth and level.

TART RHUBARB.

Dress these beds as you would asparagus.

GARLIC AND ESCHALLOTS.

Plant these on beds four feet wide, well dug and manured, put four rows on each bed, about twelve inches apart, and the roots nine inches from each other in the rows.

MANGOES.

In the latter part of this month, (or earlier if you think the weather indicates frost,) select some of the largest fruit on the vines, to be reserved for planting out in the spring; they must be kept during the winter, where they will not be injured by frosts, but not in too warm a place, or they will commence growing, and perhaps exhaust themselves.

"They may be kept packed in dry sand the whole winter, and without further care than keeping them in a moderately warm room. When kept without this precaution, they shrivel up in consequence of loss of moisture, and do not eat as well.

"When a frost is expected, some fresh stable manure should be heaped over the crown of the old roots, and thus left until the vines are killed; protected in this way, they will survive the winter, and being perennial, will every year amply repay the little trouble given.

"Protecting the roots (as above) in winter, is a matter of little consequence, as they can be so easily replaced by planting the fruit in the spring. It has been usual to keep none but those which show-

ed the bean at the lower end—but this is not necessary: in fact they should not be so far advanced, for they very often commence growing, with all the precautions that can be taken, and send out shoots several yards long, and consequently exhaust themselves greatly, and sometimes dry up and perish before the spring arrives when they are to be planted; should they have shoots of any length, they must be trimmed off before planted."

RYE AND BARLEY.

Sow a full crop at any time in this month.

This is a good time to sow, to be turned in as a manure in March or April, for a crop of potatoes, melons, &c.

Useful Receipts.

Remedy for Tooth-ache.

Among the best remedies for tooth-ache, and swollen face, is cotton; put as much into the mouth as can be conveniently kept in, and in a few hours the pain and inflammation will be gone. If the swollen part of the face is covered with cotton, the swelling will soon disappear.

TO CURE SWELLING OF THE THROAT IN HOGS.—In order to contribute to the usefulness of your valuable periodical, and to inform the public of what I find from experience to be an infallible cure for certain diseases with hogs, viz, the swelling of the throat, I herewith send you a receipt for the disease, with a desire that you publish it in your work if you deem it of any import, and the same meets your approbation:

Take of molasses one-half pint, and a table-spoonful of hogs lard; and to this add brimstone a piece of an inch in length. Melt it over the fire, and when in a cold or liquid state, drench the hog with it; and nine times out of ten it will be found to have the desired effect. My hogs were affected with this disease during the past year, and I found the above to be effective when every thing else failed.

[Farmers' Register

ARTIFICIAL MAHOGANY.—The following method of giving any species of wood, of close grain, the appearance of mahogany in texture, density and polish, is said to be practised in France, with such success that the best judges are incapable of distinguishing between the imitation and mahogany. The surface is first planed smooth, and the wood is then rubbed with a solution of nitrous acid. One ounce of dragon's blood is dissolved in nearly a pint of spirits of wine; this and one third of an ounce of carbonate of soda are then to be mixed together, and filtered, and the liquid, in this thin state, is to be laid on with a soft brush. This process is to be repeated, and in a short interval afterward the wood possesses the external appearance of mahogany. When the polish diminishes in brilliancy, it may be restored by the use of a little drawn linseed oil.—N. Y. Agriculturist.

TO RESTORE TAINTED BEEF.—In the

last fall I procured an acquaintance of mine in the country to put up a barrel of fat beef for my family's use during the winter. The barrel of beef was sent to me agreeable to contract; but before I had used one quarter part of it I observed it tainted, and so much so as to smell quite offensive. The beef being very fat and fine I was loath to throw it away. I made the following experiment: I procured a half bushel of charcoal, and after taking out the beef and throwing away the offensive pickle, I re-packed it in the barrel, laying the pieces of charcoal between the pieces; making a new pickle, and adding a little saltpetre I covered the beef, and in about six days found it as sweet and good as it was when first put up.

POTATO BALLS.—A lady of our acquaintance recommends the following preparation:

Mix mashed potatoes with the yolk of an egg—roll them into balls—flour them—or egg and bread crum them—and fry them in clear drippings or lard—or brown them in a Dutch oven.

CURE FOR BOTS.—Give your horse a piece of red precipitate, the size of a grain of corn, in a ball of fresh butter, and keep him from water twenty four hours.

CURE FOR COLIC.—Take a pint of strong vinegar, a pint of lard, a gill of table salt, and one ounce of copperas, dissolve in a skillet over a fire, and then drench your horse with the mixture.

These remedies have been adopted in *Indiana* and *Kentucky*, and have proved to be a perfect cure.

SHOE BLACKING.—Perhaps the best in the world is Elder Berries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water; set them in the shade a few days, until they ferment; then boil it half a day, filling it up with water. After it is cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush; rub the shoe till there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—One of our subscribers informs us, that a drop of spirits of turpentine, put into the mouth of a chicken from the point of a feather or otherwise, will cure the gapes in chickens. Another says that mixing salt with their food will prevent them taking gapes.

Ohio Farmer.

COCKROACHES.—A gentleman has recently discovered that spirits of turpentine is an effectual remedy against the depredations of cockroaches. He recommends to put a little of it upon the shelves or sides of bookcases, bureaus, armories, or furniture in which they take shelter, and these troublesome insects will soon quit, not only the furniture, but the room. The remedy is simple, and easily obtained by every person who wishes it. It is not unpleasant to the smell, soon evaporates, and does no injury to the furniture or clothing.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. I., No. 8:..... October, 1859.

Wheat Culture.

THE unprofitable business of fodder gathering is over, and most of our readers are now in the full tide of cotton picking. Have any preparations been made for wheat sowing? if not, it is high time, especially with those that have abandoned the old and too common practice in the South, of sowing the present year's corn land in wheat. We presume that such as practice at this day a more enlightened system of rotations, will have, before seeing our present number, begun, if not finished plowing the first time their lands intended for wheat. This should be done if possible in the month of September, tho' it is not unusual to finish as late as the middle of October. Plowing land, preparatory to wheat sowing, is done at an earlier season of the year at the North, than would be advisable at the South.

But it may be asked, whether we are recommending all lands to be plowed *before* sowing? it being the usual practice to sow *first* and then plow. In answer we would say that we advise the plowing of all land, if possible, both before and after sowing particularly if it is very rough; if smooth the cultivator or harrow may be used instead of a second plowing.

Land that has been planted in peas and fed off to hogs preparatory to a wheat crop, or cotton land, which is usually clean and sown late, may with most propriety be plowed only after sowing.

But oat stubble, or corn ground that has rested at least one year, was what we alluded to in speaking of the preparation of wheat land. The order of rotation we prefer, and practise when we can, is to follow oats with wheat, resting the land a year and from oat harvest till September, then plowing with a good turning plow, following with the subsoil in each furrow and so leaving till November, when the wheat is sown and put in with the cultivator and roller. Some object to using the roller, believing that the wheat on rolled land heaves out more in frosty weather than in rough land. We have not found it so, however, in our latitude. If the land is properly drained and subsoiled so that any excess of water may be drawn off from the roots of the plant, there will be but little damage done by heaving out. We regard the roller as the best remedy for heaving out, to be used after the frost is out of the ground in the spring; and should be very unwilling to forego the use of it,

if for no other reason, on account of the comparative ease with which the crop is harvested on rolled land. A good cradler who cut five acres a day for us, declared he had rather cut five on rolled than four on the usual rough, unrolled land.

An objection to setting apart corn land for wheat after it has rested a year is its greater liability to wash than stubble land. If we could spare our teams from the main crop to plow in peas sown broad cast for the benefit of the land, the objection would, in some degree, be removed. But the time required for this operation can not well be spared at the busiest season of the year. But in September or October, when our teams are comparatively idle, and have had time to recuperate after their summer's work, the time required to plow the stubble land is not so much regarded.

Having said thus much on the subject of the land, its preparation, &c., for sowing in wheat, we further consider the time of sowing—the kind of wheat most suitable for our climate—the quantity per acre—the preparation, &c.

The principle reason to be given for sowing as late as November is to guard against the fly. Some sow as late as December—one of the most successful wheat growers in our region of country usually finishes after the middle of this month. Looking to the danger from rust in late ripening wheat, however, we would prefer sowing earlier. Persons, that scatter cotton seed to be plowed in with the wheat, have another reason for late sowing, which is to prevent the cotton seed from germinating as this destroys its otherwise superior effects as a manure.

It is the opinion of some that if we were to sow much earlier, and pasture the wheat through the winter, we would thereby avoid or destroy the fly and make better crops.—We are disposed to respect this opinion ourselves, from the invariable success of a respectable wheat grower in Cass County, Ga. His practice is to sow before or by the first of September, and to stock his land heavily in all dry weather through the winter; consequently his fields are so bare in the spring when the stock is taken off, that any one would suppose from the appearance they would make nothing—yet his crops are acknowledged superior to those of his neighbors that do not pursue the same course.

A friend informs us that he made the experiment of early sowing and grazing in winter with a part of his last crop in Pickens district, but the wheat, as well as that managed in the usual way, was much injured with the rust.

The kind of wheat best adapted to the South, is found to be such as matures early, by many erroneously called spring wheat. To avoid both the *fly* and *rust* as far as possible, we are allowed but a short season from the sowing to harvesting the crop, and hence, the red and white May wheat, Alabama, French bloom, Butler, Hunter and other early ripening varieties are more generally sown now than formerly.

The quantity that is sown to the acre is more uniform than the quality. Whilst some sow none but well sieved, large and clean wheat—which is our invariable practice—others sow anything having the name, and contend that half-filled, shrunken grain is as good for seed as that which is large and plump. Such wheat will not bear sieving or screening, it is consequently sown without, and the result is a complaint that the wheat has turned to cheat. Some years since when Col. Ruffin edited the Farmers' Register, he offered a premium of one hundred dollars to any person who would change wheat to cheat or chess. The premium was never claimed, however, and never will by any fairly conducted set of experiments. Our custom is to sow one bushel of good, well cleaned grain to the acre, and we have never been much troubled with cheat or cockle. We sow the red May wheat, and a white variety, that is called in Cass county, Ga, the Vardere—it having been sent to the Kingston depot by a gentleman of that name, to be distributed to the farmers of that county. Being favorable to experiments, we procured a bushel, and from the yield of which and subsequent sowings, have sold largely of it for seed.

Preparation of seed. The early ripening varieties of wheat are thought to be more subject to smut than such as mature later. Whether so or not, is not material however, for the man who has smutted wheat deserves to eat "blue biscuit" until he becomes less careless of his true interest. Nothing is easier than to prevent smut, be the cause what it may, of which we shall say nothing at present, further than that from our own observations we have no doubt of the insect theory. Many preparations are recommended for preventing smut, and we have tried successfully ley in which copperas had been dissolved—strong brine and rolling in lime—and a strong solution of sulphate of copper, (blue stone) which with a pound of soda for each pound of blue stone, to be dissolved in water sufficient to steep five or six bushels. We prefer the last as a remedy, but rolling in lime or plaster commends itself to the consideration of every grower of wheat, and we should let no trifling pains prevent the practice.

And now, to sum up in a few words, prepare your land well; sow in dry weather, one bushel of good, clean seed to the acre, having first steeped it in one of the above preparations and rolled in lime if you can procure it. Put in well—trust to a kind providence and your own good works and "fear no evil."

Ourselves.

Of the great number of favorable notices of our paper taken by our contemporaries of the press, we have not given place to a single one in our columns, the one below, however, from the Carolinian is so suitable that we infringe upon our rule and insert it for the consideration of those under whose eye it may fall.

"FARMER & PLANTER—We are in receipt of the September number of this agricultural periodical, published in Pendleton, S. C. It is making rapid improvements in its various depart-

ments, and should be liberally sustained; in fact we should consider it the interest of every farmer and planter in the State to subscribe for it.—Such works can only be sustained by an extensive circulation, and in South Carolina alone there are enough who ought to take it, to make it equal to any agricultural work in the country."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have this season had additional proof of the adaptedness of our locality to produce fine fruits. We received from the garden of the Hon. R. F. SIMPSON a basket of peaches of the "Bordeaux" variety, very large, and what is of much more importance, very fine in flavour. His trees are good bearers. We have also regaled ourselves and friends upon another basket from STEPHEN M. WILSON, Esq., containing nine varieties of choice peaches, three or four we pronounce "first rate." Some of them natives others imported. The late Jno. L. North, Esq., of this neighborhood, for the last twenty-five years of his life, spared no pains nor money in procuring the best pears, peaches, and apples, to be had in this country or from abroad, and succeeded in having a choice and abundant selection of fruits rarely to be met with in the South. Mr. W. C. SMITH has also for more than 20 years bestowed indefatigable attention to his orchard, and his skill and industry have been rewarded with most delicious fruits. Mr. SAMUEL MAVERICK has spent his tens of thousands in importing plants and experimenting in horticulture. He has, at this time, a vineyard of twelve or fifteen acres with many different kinds of grapes, and has made wine, but it can hardly be said that he has been successful in his graperies.

Mr. Wilson, reared in the school of Mr. North and Mr. Smith, has availed himself of the benefit of their experiments in fruit culture and has all their "best sorts" with the addition of others.—We do not know where, certainly not in the upper country, to find a better selection of Pears, Peaches, Apples and Plums than his. We wish he could be induced to give his attention to a nursery of fruit trees for commercial purposes.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., the Pendleton Farmers' Society will hold its *thirty-fifth* annual meeting. The Hon. R. F. SIMPSON will deliver the anniversary address, and we shall be exceedingly disappointed if it is not more than usually able and instructive. Following the address will be several reports of committees on subjects of interest to the agriculturist. On Friday the exhibition will take place. It is expected the number of exhibitors will be large—and the larger the better. We hope the Farmers will come out en masse, and bring with them not their Horses, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Sheep, and Hogs alone, but their Plows, Harrows, Rollers, Corn-shellers, Straw-cutters, and every kind of implement of husbandry, that we may compare and profit by the exhibition. Let us have specimens of fruits, vegetables and flowers, that are not yet gone. Let the tables of our Hall be covered with articles of house-hold manufacture, works of embroidery, of the loom, of the spindle, and the needle—the products of the dairy, &c. Let us have on the ground specimens of home mechanism, Carriages, Buggies,

Wagons, Carts, Saddlery, Harness—also of Cotton, Rye, Corn and all kinds of grain.

From what we have heard the show will be one of the most interesting we have had for many years.

CONTRIBUTORS.—We would ask where some of our early and highly valued contributors are? we have not heard from several of them for a long time, and, in common with our readers, should be glad to renew acquaintance. Do not falter in a good cause. And where are the scores of Planters whose interest and duty would be consulted by giving to the public their opinions as well as experience in matters of agriculture? We should be pleased to hear from such also.

New Cotton.

We take the following article from the N. O. Bulletin. Every word is true beyond question. We have often urged, in our private sphere, that planters injured their own business by hurrying their cotton too early into market. It may, in most things, be considered a commendable ambition to be ahead of our neighbors—but in this business of forcing our cotton out of its half opened bolls, before it is fully matured, and to market, merely for the name of the thing, we would do better to remember the old adage—"There's luck in leisure." We have no doubt that the few bales sent in such hot haste to market, the present season, has already an injurious effect on the cotton market.

We had better husband our resources and make the most of advantages in our power. It is seldom that we get the whip in our own hands, and now that we have it, let us hold it, and use it:

THERE always has existed an emulation among the cotton planters, not only of this, but of the other sections of the Union, to have the eclat of sending the first bale of new cotton to market. The early announcement of the arrival of new cotton, no matter how small the quantity, generally we may say *always*, has an unfavorable effect on the European markets and buyers, for it is considered as an indication, that the new crop will soon be coming forward in large quantities and will be rapidly thrown upon the European markets on the top of the stock (frequently a heavy one) remaining from importations of the past season.

The general advice which have gone forward this year on the subject of the growing crops are, that it is four or five weeks behind the usual time of former crops, and which is no doubt the fact, as regards the great bulk of it, which will be unusually late in coming to market.—This impression which was very general in Europe, has had a favorable effect there and given confidence to purchasers, in consequence of the conviction that there would be at least four weeks additional

consumption beyond former years, on the old stock before the new crop would come forward, which would then arrive upon comparatively bare markets. All this good effect, however, is at once destroyed by the anxiety of some planter to get the first bale of new cotton to market, to accomplish which, he probably even used artificial means to ripen his bolls. The fact is immediately announced in the papers, the information goes forward by the next steamer, and the foreign purchasers at once raise the cry, that the new crop will be down upon them immediately, and prices are consequently affected unfavorably.

The effect will probably be peculiarly unfortunate this season, in consequence of the fact we have already stated, of the general impression in Europe as to the backwardness of the growing crop, for so soon as the spinners and speculators hear that the first bale of new cotton reached this city last week, only two days later than the first bale last year, they will naturally hold back, under the impression that the crop will come forward within the same time and in the same ratio after the receipt of the first bale as it has done in former seasons, but which in point of fact, will not be the case. With regard to the bale, which has been announced as arriving in this city, so great was the anxiety of the party, that he would not wait until he could collect an entire bale, but sent only what was about half a one, as it weighed but 240 pounds; yet so important was it considered, that the fact was telegraphed by more than one house to New York, in order to be transmitted the more promptly to Liverpool by the first steamer. That bale of 240 pounds may probably make a difference to the cotton planters who find a market at New Orleans, of half a million of dollars or more, for though it may not produce an actual decline, it may check a further advance, and at any rate, must and will act unfavorably to a greater or less extent. The same thing, however, we notice has been done at Mobile and Tallahassee, at both of which places we see the arrival of "the first bale" of new cotton is announced in staring capitals, the parties who sent them not reflecting on the injury they thus inflict on themselves and fellow planters.

"Renovation of Worn Out Lands."

WE give place to the paper below on the "Improvement of worn out lands by the use of peas and clover" from H. P. Burgwynn, a name which will give it currency and credit throughout the South. It is also prefaced by some excellent remarks of the editor of the "AMERICAN FARMER," an agricultural journal of great merit and with scarcely any superior in the country. The article is particularly suited to the lower sections of this State. It shows by experiment how great is the value of a very little plaster of Paris when lime is present in the soil. Where marl is in such abundance, and plaster so cheap and easily to be had, it is unaccountably strange, that they are not found in use on every plantation. If but a single bushel of plaster be applied to the acre,

in alternate rows or different spots, here and there, I do not doubt its effects may be pointed out when riding in full gallop. It may be had in Charleston or Savannah, at 33 cents per bushel, and the cost of transportation on rivers and railroads to a large portion of lower Carolina and Georgia, would be light. Why then is it neglected? Are the lands already productive enough? We venture this prediction, that the time is not five years distant, when gypsum and lime will be transported by railroads in large quantities, to every part of upper as well as lower Carolina, Georgia, and other States and come into use in larger or smaller quantities, on almost every farm. When it is demonstrated by experiment before the eye, that two or three bushels will double the produce of an acre, farmers will try it, and once tried, the reform will go on with a feeling amounting to enthusiasm. It is said that plaster, for many years, has been the chief article of freight that has supported a heavy wagon trade from extreme points in Virginia.

In a few years rail road cars and steamboats will lay down within a *half day's ride of any of our doors* lime, gypsum, guano, or whatever else we may desire. All parts will then be put on glorious vantage ground.

Of the use of the pea as a renovator of worn out lands, we can add our testimony to that of Mr. Burgwynn in an emphatic manner. But we wish to see plaster of Paris tried on all our wheatlands in the upper country. In this region there is lime enough in the soil to cause it to operate almost magically, and if in experiments elsewhere it does not meet the expectation, let a few bushels of wood ashes be applied with the gypsum, and the result will beyond a doubt in our minds be satisfactory.

"We copy with great pleasure the following excellent paper from the pen of H. K. Burgwynn, Esq. of Northampton Co, North Carolina, from the May No. of the Southern Cultivator, in which paper it has been published, in anticipation of the "Patent Office Report," for which it was written. We agree with the enlightened editor of the Cultivator, that if the "Report" contained nothing else than the essay in question, the money which will be expended in printing it, will be profitably laid out. What Mr. B. states, is not theory, which may or may not be true, but are the results of his own practice and experience, and therefore, implicitly to be relied upon.

In reading Mr. B's communication, we regret that lime and marl were not available in his district, as either, if used in connection with his pea-leys, would render his soil infinitely more productive. It is possible, however, that the stiff clays which underlay the lands of his neighborhood, and which are brought to the surface by his deep ploughing, contain notable portions of lime, potash, and salts of iron in various stages of oxidation, and may thus afford healthful supplies of the two first named substances; but even in that case, benefit would result from the application of lime in the quantity so properly suggested by the discriminating mind of Mr. B.,—or, even less quantities

—"A quantity of lime," says Mr. *Pavis*, "which does not exceed the thousandth part of the tilled surface layer of the soil, a like proportion of drawn ashes, or a two-hundredth part, or even less of marl, are sufficient to modify the nature, change the products, and increase by one-half the crops of a soil destitute of the calcareous principle." In another part of his valuable essay on the properties and modes of applying lime, he speaks most approvingly of the practice of farmers of *La Sarthe*, France, who apply every third year, $11\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, in compost made of one part lime, seven or eight parts good mould or earth.

In those districts of country where both lime and marl are to be had, but where the soil has been exhausted by improvident culture, by adopting the deep tilth and pea-ley system of Mr. B., and by liming or marling, the proprietors of such lands, will greatly add to their productive capacities.

We invite your attention to the following:

Improvement of Worn Out Lands by the Use of Peas and Clover.

BY H. K. BURGWINN, ESQ., OF JACKSON, NORTH-HAMPTON COUNTY, N. C.

Having heard from various reliable sources of the great success of Mr. Burgwynn in renovating worn-out lands, in North Carolina, we were particularly anxious to obtain, from his own pen, an account of his practice in this important matter, for the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report. At our request, Mr. B. sent the following able and instructive essay, which we take the liberty to publish in the Cultivator, simultaneously with its going through the press at Washington:

There are large bodies of land lying in Eastern and Middle Virginia and N. Carolina, which have been so much reduced by continued cropping, planting tobacco, cotton, and sowing oats, as no longer to pay the cost of cultivation, and "turned out as waste lands." These really possess a good share of fertility, and, by a very moderate expenditure of labor, and attention to common sense principles of agriculture, may be reclaimed, and have their productiveness increased from 100 to 150 per cent. They can be made truly valuable; and I do not hesitate to say, as the result of my experience, that they will give a greater profit in the course of five years' cultivation than can be derived from any except our rich river lands.

This is the method I have adopted, and by which I have increased the products of such lands from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 barrels of corn to 4 barrels per acre. The increase of wheat is proportionably greater than that in corn. My system of culture is substantially as follows:

If the "broom straw," in which these waste lands always grow up, retains any sap, by which, when turned under, fermentation will ensue, and cause the straw to rot, let the land, as it is, be plowed with the largest size plow, drawn by three or four horses, running as deeply as possible—say not less than ten inches—and turning everything under. If the straw has no sap, burn it off, and plow

as before. If possible, follow each plow with a subsoil plow, and go 6 or 8 inches deeper. This will make the stiff clay, which almost everywhere underlies our land, more open to the genial influences of the sun and air, and enable it to get rid of the surplus water of winter, and heavy rains in other seasons of the year.

About the middle of June, following when the weeds are about half grown, and before they have formed their seeds, sow the land broad cast at the rate of a bushel per acre, of any of the numerous varieties of peas among us, except the "black-eyed," which, having very little vine, affords little shade. In all cases I prefer those which have the most vine, and ripen earliest. When the land has much weeds or grass upon it, turn under the peas with any kind of plow, running not over three inches deep. If the land is bare of weeds, I prefer covering the peas with a large heavy harrow, running both ways—first lengthwise and then across the beds. As it is important to give the peas a start over the weeds and grass, I soak them six hours in water, and rub them in plaster of Paris; and, when they begin to leaf and branch, say, when twelve inches high, I sow plaster at the rate of a bushel per acre. This stimulates their growth, and they overpower the weeds and grass.

When about half the peas are ripe—not "half ripe"—hogs should be turned in to trample and cut up the vines, otherwise it is extremely difficult to turn them under. So soon as this can be done, the hogs should be taken off, for shading the land from the summer's sun—a most important matter in all improvement—and giving to the thin soil a large mass of vine-leaves and other vegetable substances. From experience in the use of both, I think the peas but little inferior to clover (to which family, indeed, it belongs,) as a specific manure for wheat.

After this mass of vine has been turned under, you have a "pea ley," over which, sow a bushel and a half of wheat per acre, and six quarts of clover seed. Harrow both in thoroughly, and let the work be finished by the middle of October. The return will, of course, depend somewhat on the quality of the "old field;" but I venture to affirm, that it will amply repay all labor and outlay, and astonish by the great result apparently from so trivial a cause.

I am familiar with the great increase of crops from the use of lime and clover, and I do not mean to compare the two methods of renovating land as equal; but, where lime is not to be had, there is no application that can compare for a moment, on well drained land, (if it need draining) with plaster, peas and deep tillage. No gold mine is so valuable as a good marl pit. I am, however, confining myself to interior districts, where neither lime nor marl can be had.

After the wheat comes off in June following, the clover, if sown early in October, will have grown so as to shade the land pretty well, even on the waste lands I speak of. It should not be grazed the first year, at all: in the February after,

(Continued on page 125.)

Original Communications.

Horses and Mules for the Use of Plantations.

MESSEES EDITORS:—In the last number of your paper was an article under the head of "Mules and Horses," in the arrangement significantly placing the mule before the horse. You will see, I have reversed the order, and give preference of the horse over the mule. By this, you will infer, at once, that I am not disposed to acquiesce in the position that the "mule is superior to the horse for plantation purposes." Upon the point of raising our stock at home, I fully agree with "Planter," that it depends upon circumstances whether we should purchase from abroad, or raise them ourselves. It is probable as Mr. Clay declares, there will be annual "invasions from Kentucky," so long as they are encouraged and tolerated; but they will be bloodless and harmless except to carry off some of our money. If there is any stock which I could be induced to raise for market, it would be mules, because they are ready for work much younger, and consequently money may be realized on them much sooner than on the horse. The mule is as mature for work at three as the horse at five or six. This however is only a consideration for stock raisers, and does not belong to the calculation, which is the better animal for all the uses which we have upon our plantations. It is said by "Planter," that among the advantages of the mule is the length of life. This would be correct if all things were equal; but they are not, and we must look not to the length of life alone, as a measure of his worth, but to the time he performs *valuable* service, and the manner of doing it. In regard to the time of service, the horse will perform from five years of age to twenty, if treated in a kind and humane manner, such as is for the real interests of every one. Here then are fifteen years of good service. Now how is it with the mule? Suppose he is put to the collar at three, by the time he is twelve or fifteen years of age, if we get a dollar's worth of work out of him, we have to spend a dollar and a half's worth in whipping him to get it, so that length of years is rather a drawback than an advantage. I do not deny there may be occasionally a fleet mule at this age, but it is very rare, and all the service we get out of them generally after they are ten years old we pretty well pay for in exchange of work. The operation is, the mule makes the willing negro slow-

er and slower, and the negro the mule slower and still slower until both stand almost as still in the field as if they were in the stocks.

In *manner of performance* of their work, there can be no comparison. The horse is free and quick to move to and from the house in the plantation, draws the plough rapidly through the furrow, and turns at the end in half the time of the mule and without biting off three or four hills of corn at each turn. The horse, with his natural speed, will plough at least one-fourth more in the day than the average of old mules, with the still further advantage that he may be worked by a small boy or half hand, while if you wish anything done by that hybrid animal, you must place him in charge of the best hand on the plantation, and then, as likely as not, at the sound of the dinner horn, in defiance of the strongest arm he will strike a straight line for the house. Here is a material difference between the animals and to the advantage of the pure blood. If we estimate the loss of time caused by the slowness of the mule, and take into consideration that a boy may do good work with one, and that it requires our stoutest hands to manage the other to any profit, it is readily seen that in twenty-five years the loss from the use of the mule is enough to buy a half dozen horses. What then is the greater "duration of life" worth? or rather how much should be discounted from his value on account of his great length of life?—As a saddle animal I am glad it is conceded that he is not valuable except in rare instances. He has but one gait and that too fatiguing for anything beyond a neighborhood ride. He is too long eared for me to look at long at a time, and too shuffling in his movements. I love to sit upon the elastic back of the generous horse, and admire his nobly arched crest, his finely tapered ear, his expanding nostril, his intelligent eye. He is a majestic animal, elevated above all other brutes for man's use, and it is unjust to grade his services on a level with, or below the mongrel breed of the Jack Ass and the mare. I shall never put mules to my carriage until I am prepared with steam power or some mechanical force to guide their stiff neck and stubborn head. Rather than drive them, as a matter of labor and peace of mind, I would take the handles of a four horse subsoil-plough from sun rise to sun set. I have tried both, and *know* my own preference. He was not designed for good travelling.

His formation is but little more adapted to it than that of the ox. The mountainous region is his home as much as the desert that of the camel. In the days of Absalom he was used to bear packs, his rightfullabor. To wind the steep and dangerous ascents of the Appenines, the Pyrenees, and the Alps as a baggage bearer is his proper "carriage" to work in.

Again, so long as I have need of good stables and stable doors, I shall not use the mule; so long as I undertake by fencing to protect my crops from being destroyed by stock, he will be a stranger to my plantation, unless my neighbor has them, and then I expect no protection unless he is kept at work three hundred and sixty-six days in the year bissextile or not! His great excellence is in his ableness to suffer abuse, and shame upon us, able though he be to bear it, if we do abuse him. It is unbecoming a christian age to do so, and we ought to give kind treatment to all beasts of labor; it is our duty and interest to do it, and then the horse will be found to meet all our requirements in a manner that no other animal can. He will seldom fall victim to disease, give him mixed food, meal, cut fodder, and a half pound of salt a week, and you rarely if ever will have a blind horse. To withhold this little care is sinful.

If it be true that the mule is such a monster as to be above the laws that govern animal life, and that, "no one ever saw a dead mule," it is most wonderful that the thousands that come among us every year do not begin to make a showing towards a supply; but I do not see that they do. During the last ten years vast numbers of these animals have been sold among us, very few if any have been taken away, and I do not notice that there are a great many more now than then. It may be possible that the mule is only in the chrysalis state, and that he may be transformed into some other animal, as the caterpillar into the butterfly! Has any one seen him in this transition state, in his upper parts a winged Pegasus, and in the lower an alligator? But your pardon is asked for extending this communication to such length. Allow me only to add that in duration of *valuable* life, in *manner* of performing work, in time-saving and time-gaining, the horse is preferable to the mule, and the most economical "brute force we can employ on our plantations."

A. M. LATHAM.

INDUSTRY.—"There is more fun in sweating an hour, than in yawning a century."

top-dress it with all the manure to be had, not forgetting to apply all the old ashes within reach. This time of the year, (winter) is best for applying manure in our country, where the hot sun acts so injuriously on a bare surface. The roots of the young clover being protected from the hard frosts and sudden changes, by the manure, it shoots forward with the earliest warmth of spring, and smothered all weeds.—When the weeds mature their seeds, they draw upon the fertility of land equal to most crops. Clover gives a crop equal to any other, and is all returned to the land in droppings of the stock while grazing upon it. As proof of its profit, for three years I have never fed my working horses on grain or fodder but once a day, from the middle of May till the clover fails. They are turned on the clover field after the day's work is over, and taken up in the morning in good condition for service. I have never lost one by this management: in fact they improve from the time they are thus treated, and work better.

After the clover has been on the land for two summers, during which period it has dropped three crops of leaves and stalks, and thereby greatly improved the land, either turn it under as before, in September or October, for wheat, or later in the fall for corn the ensuing year. In the former case, you will find your land as thickly set as before with volunteer clover, which ought to remain as a pasture for the summer, after the second crop of wheat comes off. If corn instead of wheat, be grown, sow peas broadcast among the corn at the last plowing, soaking the seed and rolling them in plaster as before. After the corn crop, do not suffer the land to "lie out." No error can be more opposed to good farming, than that which assumes that land is improved by "lying out" and permitting a crop of weeds to mature upon it. If we had duly reflected, this error would long since have been apparent, in the continued quantity of thousands of acres lying waste around us, *not a whit improved by "lying out."*—After the soil has once been brought up by peas, subsoiling, or deep plowing and clover—all within reach of the farmer even in the interior—it will not again relapse, unless the former barbarous and senseless practice of exhaustion and negligence be again adopted. If lime can be had, even at a cost of 20 cents a bushel, I would in all cases spread it on the land, after the first crop of peas had been turned under, to the amount of fifteen or twenty bushels per acre. This quantity will greatly benefit the land, and enable the owner shortly to repeat the application of a like quantity.

The Farmer's Life.

Wm. Gilmore Simms, in his "Father Abbott, or the Home Tourist," thus beautifully represents the life of the farmer:

"The principles of agriculture were simple exceedingly. That they might be made so, God himself was the first great planter. He wrote its laws, visibly, in the brightest, and loveliest, and most intelligible characters, every where

upon the broad bosom of the liberal earth; in greenest leaves, in delicate fruits, in beguiling and palmy flowers! But he does not content himself with this alone. He bestows the heritage along with the example. He prepares the garden and the home, before he creates the being who is to possess them. He fills them with all those objects of sense and sentiment which are to supply his moral and physical necessities.—Birds sing in the boughs above him, odors blossom in the air, and fruits and flowers cover the earth with a glory to which that of Solomon in all his magnificence was vain and valueless. To His hand we owe these fair groves, these tall ranks of majestic trees, these deep forests, these broad plains covered with verdure, and these mighty arteries flood and river, which wind among them with the loveliest inequalities, and irrigating them with seasonable fertilization.—Thus did the Almighty Planter dedicate the great plantation to the uses of that various and wondrous family which was to follow. His home prepared—supplied with all resources, adorned with every variety of fruit and flower, and checkered with abundance—man is conducted within its pleasant limits, and ordained its cultivator under the very eye and sanction of Heaven. The angels of heaven descend upon its hills; God himself appears within its valleys at noonday—its groves are instinct with life and purity, and the blessed stars rise at night, above the celestial mountains, to keep watch over its consecrated interests. Its gorgeous forests, its savannas, its levels and flood and prairie, are surrendered into the hands of the wondrously favored, the new created heir of Heaven! The birds and the beasts are his tributaries, and ought to obey him. The fowl summons him at morning to his labors, and the evening chaunt of the night bird summons him to repose. The ox submits his neck to the yoke; the horse moves at his bidding in the plow; and the toils of all are rendered sacred and successful by the gentle showers and the genial sunshine which descends from Heaven, to ripen the grain in its season, and to make earth pleasant with its fruits."

From the Germantown Telegraph.

THE ROLLER.

I am anxious to call the attention of your agricultural readers to this valuable implement, as in my humble opinion, it is one no farmer should be without. On almost all farms, there are sections where small stones exist in variable quantities; sometimes the number is so great, and the size so small, that the labor of picking, always a tedious and irksome one, is either neglected or but imperfectly performed; and, when all the stones are removed, the soil is not so well adapted, constitutionally, for the production of most crops, as they are where a portion of the stones are left near the surface—especially the smaller ones. By removing those of large size, say all down to the size of a man's fist, unless the number is "legion," and applying a cylindrical roller, of suitable size and weight, the residue will be pressed down even with the surface, and as effectually removed from the reach of the scythe as tho' they had been picked and removed to the lines, or deposited in heaps. Experience, during a course of many years, has satisfied me that light, loamy soils are deteriorated to a great extent by the removal of all the stones they con-

tain; although their presence on or near the surface is a serious obstacle to successful cultivation, and one which most farmers, who study ease and efficiency, are anxious to avoid. The roller, however, is important for other purposes. Sandy soils can never be properly cultivated without its aid, as there is requisite a degree of compression which no other implement known in modern husbandry will confer. The extreme lightness and excessive porosity of such lands, while it renders them light and easy to work, prevents the retention of moisture, without a liberal and equable supply of which, no soil, however affluent in humus, or the elements of vegetable nutrition, can be made to exert its maximum force. Manure, applied to such soils, becomes in dry seasons, but little better than so much wood; it cannot ferment, but dries up, and lies entirely inactive, an injury rather than a benefit to the soil. The consolidating action of the roller, therefore, is indispensably necessary to induce fermentation, and produce that compactness in the arrangements of its constituent particles, which enables the roots to assume and preserve a strong and reliable hold for the maintenance of the peculiar position nature has assigned, and the securing and appropriation of their specific food. The cost of the roller is a mere trifle, compared with the advantages resulting from its application. Stubble lands, which from the unevenness of the surface, often broken by slight inequalities, and the presence of stones or tufts, which no action of the plow can effectually inhum or cover up, cannot be laid down with that degree of smoothness so desirable and important, when contemplated in connection with subsequent aggregate details and operations, may, by the application of this instrument, be rendered perfectly even, and so smooth that the scythe will easily be carried sufficiently near the surface to take all the grass, without extra trouble to the mower, or injury to his scythe.

CHOPPING FEED.—As grain when chopt goes farther than when fed whole, by at least 25 per cent, we recommend that all grain fed to horses and cattle should be thus prepared and mixed with cut straw or hay. This saving in the consumption of grain is worthy of being attended to, as it will enable the farmer to sell so much more than he otherwise could, thereby putting so much more money into his pocket. But independent of the saving, by chopping the grain you present it in a form to the stomach of the animal which is easier digested, and which, consequently, tends more to encourage the elaboration of flesh and fat.

[American Farmer.]

COW SHEDS.—If you have not already provided your cattle with cow sheds, do so without farther delay—humanity to the beasts, as well as interest to yourself, call out for their erection.

[American Farmer.]

FIRE WOOD.—So soon as the leaves have fallen hie to the woods and have as much fire-wood cut down as will serve you a year. As soon as felled have it hauled home and neatly piled up for seasoning and use.—*Ibid.*

CIDER MAKING.—In making your cider, exclude all rotten apples, as a peck of such fruit will destroy a hogshead of cider. Let the pumice be given to your milch cows mixed with bran or meal and cut hay or straw.—*Ibid.*

Rice Culture.

Messrs. Editors.—The mode of Rice culture, although a great staple of the South, has been much neglected and is still in its infancy in consequence of the diseases of the climate during summer, driving the Planters from their homes at the most important season, leaving their interests in the hands of negroes or ignorant overseers, whose interest does not go beyond their wages. Such heretofore has been the case with but few exceptions. Of late, men of character, industry, and education have turned their attention to the business, and are fast casting off those men, and rendering the name of overseer no longer a stigma, but an honor, vastly to their credit. Where they have acted with prudence and attention, success has attended them. Such has been the case on Santee; the residence of a few gentlemen proprietors has tended much to the general benefit. The mode of cultivation adopted by our Fathers, was for a long time considered the only one by which a good crop could be made, and but few changes were made. Their mode was attended with excessive labor, and a rainy June was sure to make a bad crop from grass. I had a large but embarrassed property on Santee, and at times found it difficult to meet the interest on my debt while under the management of overseers. I determined to risk the climate and attend to my own business—residing on an adjacent sea island from which I would visit my plantation daily. Success attended my exertions and I soon extricated myself, gave a full reputation to my lands, found a purchaser at a fair price, and left Santee for a more healthy climate with enough for a comfortable support for myself and family.

During the winter, I paid great attention to draining and turning my lands—saw that my trunks were tight, and my banks high. On the first of April I commenced to trench at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre to the land. After soaking my seed in clayed water, to prevent its floating, would sow in the trench at the rate of two bushels and a peck to the acre, (more is a waste). When the field has been sown, put on the water; let it remain until the Rice has sprouted and begins to float, which will be in about ten days; draw off the water—the plants all usually fall but will soon recover. Keep the field dry until you perceive a coat of small grass, when it gets perceptible put the water on again. Should the grass be young the water will destroy it, if you delay water helps it. I have with success trenched ten acres to the hand. I have allowed the second flow to remain on for forty days—then hoe and clean out all the grass, put the water back, changing every spring tide, until the crop was ready for the harvest, then draw off the water and allow the tide to dry two days before you cut. It would give me pleasure, at a future day, to give you some further accounts of the modes I adopted, the number of bushels made, and proceeds from factor's books.

The cultivation of Rice, in this district, would be attended with much benefit on our branches and low lands; the product is immense, and the work, when properly done, is durable, and will

well pay for the expense. I have a small quantity now under cultivation, and shall be happy to show you and our friends, interested in its culture, my mode of preparation of the land. For those interested in the culture of Rice up here, I have erected a small mill, so that the difficulty of cleaning is obviated. H.

TO DESTROY MOLES.

NATURAL GROVE PLANTATION, }
Williamsburg Dist., S. C., Sept. 19., 1850. }

Messrs. Editors: I feel so highly pleased with your paper, that I flatter myself you have no objection to hear from a small planter once in a while. But feeling my incapability of writing anything worthy the notice of the public eye, I will be short. Mr. R., in your July No., wished to know what would "eradicate or destroy moles," those very destructive vermin on all small plants in light land. If you think worth while, you may say to him, that glass pounded very fine and mixed in pills of dough, or the crumb of bread, inserted in their trail will kill them, and the ground mouse which you suspect to be the thief who steals, when the mole opens the door with no bad design. In my opinion the mole is just as guilty as the mouse and a little more so. All kinds of poison in pills fail to have the effect, on account of the scent, in regard to which they are very sensitive, and will not take it, so prepared, often. The glass has no scent, and will grind through their entrails, mixed in cooked hominy or bread. It will kill rats in the smokehouse and barn. It will also kill dogs.

Inclosed are two dollars, wishing you to send the back numbers of your excellent paper (the Farmer and Planter) to this office.

Feeling a deep interest for the welfare of the Farmer, and a desire to encourage the planting system, I have a hope and shall try to have at least fifty copies of the Farmer and Planter taken at this office next year.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Fowls.

Messrs. Editors:—In your sheet of last month, I made some enquiries, where I could obtain an Ayrshire Bull of pure blood, also the White Turkey and Poland Fowls. Since then I have received a response informing me where the Turkeys and Fowls may be had. I am much gratified in the first instance with the prospect of getting them with little trouble, and pleased to learn that they, with many varieties of fowls, are within the limits of our own state. I was not aware that any gentleman among us, had bestowed so much attention on fowls, as it seems my correspondent has done, whose name I would like to use, but do not feel authorised to do so. It seems he has bred the fowls above mentioned for the last ten years, in great purity, and has found them hardy and productive. He has also had for the same time the Ostrich

fowls; and the Black Java for five or six years, and considers them the best breed for size and good qualities, of any he has yet tried. The Red Shanghae, recently imported from the north of China, form a part of his collection. They are said to be larger than the Old Malay. He expects to receive this month a pair of genuine Cochinchina fowls, which no doubt come at a high figure, and in addition another large breed, the Old Duke of Leeds, and the Plymouth Rock. He has also the Bremen, the Canada, the African and China geese. This handsome selection of fowls with others not named, has not I understand, been collected for the sake of profit, but as a source of amusement.

I notice those, under the impression that it may strike the eye of others, and afford them pleasure as it has me, to be informed that there are so many of the most approved kinds of fowls in our midst, from various parts of the world. By acts of courtesy like the one extended to me, they will at length perhaps become spread among planters, and we may all have yards of improved fowls.

For table use they are greatly superior to the common fowl, being generally more juicy and of finer flesh. So much so that, I have often wondered that more pains has not been taken by men of taste and means to have them. They, of one variety or another, are upon our table one-half the days of the year, and yet I believe, most regard a Turkey enough, whether it be juicy and delicious or dry and tasteless. The experience of all who first introduce improved breeds of animals is a pecuniary loss, and I have had the benefit of this experience to a very considerable extent, but then there is a pleasure and satisfaction in having fine animals so great and so pure, that I cannot allow a few pence to deprive me of it. Besides others will eventually be benefitted, and I hold it to be a duty to contribute what is in our power to the advancement and welfare of those around us.

J. O. LEWIS.

POULTRY HOUSES.—These should be thoroughly cleansed and white washed, walls, roosts, and nests. At this season there should be kept convenient to the hen-house, both lime for the fowls to pick at and ashes for them to dust in: and he who desires his hens to lay through the winter must feed them well, alternating their food between corn, oats and buckwheat, and give them, say once a week, small messes of fresh meat chopt up very fine.—*American Farmer*



Floricultural Department.

The Culture of Flowers a Source of Health and Happiness.

If, as a great poet has designated them, "stars are the poetry of heaven" we think flowers may appropriately be termed the *poetry of earth*; scattered over hill and dell, valley and mountain, by the brook-side and on the banks of mighty rivers.—"Beautiful is all this visible world"—but how much less beautiful, if deprived of these gems of loveliness, and how forcibly they serve to illustrate the benignity of earth's Creator, forming as he has done all things, not only to supply the wants, but to gladden the heart, and please the eye of man. Ner,

"Useless are ye flowers, though made for pleasure,
Blooming o'er fields and woods by day and night,
From every source, your presence bids me treasure

Harmless delight."

The cultivation of flowers has always seemed to be the peculiar province of woman. When disturbed by the varied cares, the petty vexations, that are more or less the lot of every woman, what can serve better to allay her irritation, soothe her griefs, dispel the remembrance of domestic annoyances, than turning to this ever new source of delight. Not only does it afford pleasure, and amusement, but health is fortified in the occupation. The feelings are refined, the mind elevated, more especially, if it is connected with the elegant study of botany; and we hail, as a proof of the growing intelligence, taste, and refinement of our country women, the increased attention which this subject now receives from them.

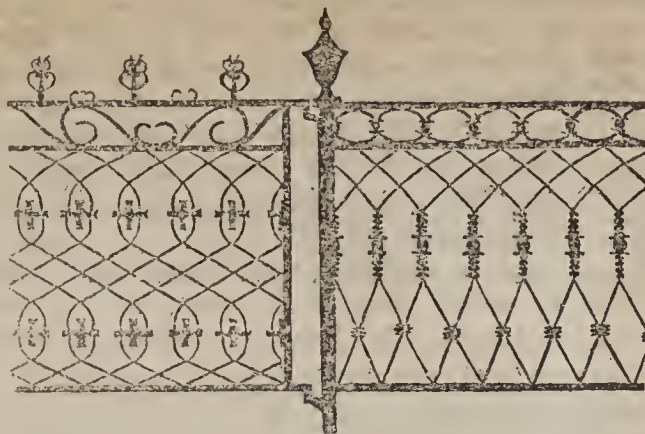
Some of Milton's most beautiful passages are those descriptive of Eve amidst her flowers, now urging her husband,

"still to dress
The garden, still to tend plant herb and flower."
and again as she

"winds
The woodbine round the arbour or directs
The clasping ivy where to climb."
and now

"In yonder spring of roses intermixed
With myrtle"—finds employment.

"Oft stooping to support
Each flower of slender stalk whose head tho' gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,



ORNAMENTAL FENCE.

THE annexed cut represents an ornamental fence and gate, suitable for enclosing a yard or flower garden. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a residence, or evinces more fully the refined taste of the occupant, than a neat and appropriate yard enclosure. It is said to be an evidence of refinement in a lady to have a flower garden, more especially if she works in it with her own fair hands. To the fortunate husbands of such, we would say encourage the taste, if it is not likely to run into mania, by having the garden handsomely laid out and ornamentally enclosed—by procuring the necessary tools, such as hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, trowels &c., &c., &c., and leave her with her "house-gang" to work it in her own way. If you are unable to command or too parsimonious to furnish the means to supply the garden, trouble yourself no further about it, the good lady will not be long in procuring the "beauties" from the gardens of her charitable neighbors. Cast-iron fences of the above pattern may be had of A. B. Allen & Co., New York.

Hung drooping unsustain'd; then she upstays
Gently with myrtle band."

And when banished from the "happy
walks and shades" of Eden, how pathetically she exclaims

"O flowers
That never will in other climates grow,
My early visitation, and my last
At even, which I bred up with tender hand,
From the first opening bud, and gave ye names!
Who now shall rear ye to the sun, or rank
Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount?"

A woman never appears more graceful than when occupied in cultivating flowers; so like herself, repaying the slightest and smallest attention in a thousand grateful ways, like her too, "withering beneath neglect." Not only is this occupation a source of gratification to those immediately engaged in it, but it may be made a spring of enjoyment to all around us. How welcome to the invalid the fragrant blossoms, presented by the hand of friendship! To the blind deprived of the exquisite pleasure of beholding their rich colours and graceful forms, their perfumes "hovering nigh" seem as "kind angels who come to delight." To those oppressed with care as they gaze upon the "lilies of the field" is brought with full force to mind the promise, that HE, who thus clothes the flowers which perish in an hour, will also provide for all who put their trust in his goodness. The gay and happy find sympathy likewise, as they look on blooming fields and flowery meadows, and their hearts beat more gladly as nature thus unfolds her treasures. Let each then cultivate a taste for flowers; none will regret it; if it serve only to beautify a home, who can count the worth? To render our abodes the seat of elegance and taste, we need summon to our aid neither the sculptor, the artist, nor the upholsterer. Though no costly drapery, no antique statuary, no oriental gems adorn, no luxurious couch invite to repose,

nor gorgeous carpets spread, in whose soft folds the footstep noiselessly falls, still over our dwellings may preside the spirit of refinement and elegance. Whatever contributes to the cultivation of this spirit, and tends to enlarge the affections which the "God of love" has implanted in our bosoms, should be cherished. The culture of flowers is eminently promotive of both. The shrub planted and watered by a parent's hand is no longer the mere plant, whose beauteous hues, or curious formation is to call forth the admiration of those who view it; it is invested with life and beauty; as a friend it is visited morning and evening, its flourishing condition awakens the warmest pleasure, and should it fade and die, a companion will be gone. The eglantine, woodbine, and jasmine trained and directed by a sister's taste, culled and presented by a brother's hand, are objects of tender care and love. Who shall say that which affords so much gratification, excites such happy emotions, produces such healthful feelings should be neglected? By no means any one. Then let me add that the morning hour is the time most suitable for this pursuit. In the fresh and balmy air of early morn, shake off the drowsiness of night, rise as the birds are carolling their matin songs, and the bee is on the wing "extracting liquid sweets;" whilst every tiny leaf is covered with a network of "orient pearl"—and amid sweet dews and odorous breezes pursue the health-inspiring occupation. Go into the garden, and there learn lessons, and form habits which will make you wiser, happier, and better. INEZ.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN.—This month seed corn should be selected. It can only be well done in the field, by gathering those ears with small butt-ends, the second ripe, and taken from stalks which have two or more well filled ears to each. In this way, the best varieties of corn in cultivation have been obtained.—*American Agriculturist*.

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A CARD.

WALKER & COLEMAN

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have removed to the **WATER-PROOF BRICK STORE** on **MAR-KET STREET**, where they still offer their services in the Storage and Selling of Cotton and other Produce—Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise—Buying Goods to order for Planters or Merchants, and will make liberal advances when required on produce in store.



They hope from their favorable location, long experience, a close application to business with moderate charges to merit a liberal share of patronage.

GOLOTHAN WALKER.

MILTON W. COLEMAN.

HAMBURG, S. C. Aug. 26, 1850.—S-I.

5,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

 Come to the terminus of the  Rail Road, and look at the

lands in the Southern part of Pickens District. The general formation of country is equal to that of any District in the State. The plow and hoe have for sixty years tested the durability of these lands, and the Records of the Pendleton Farmers' Society will show their capacity for production, I believe, in every crop planted in the State, even to Rice. This district will compare favorably with many portions of country South of us, that have not been cultivated half the length of time. I think that when the labor of the Negro is exclusively brought to bear, and with the same skill that directs the culture of Cotton in other regions, the difference in product will be small. We have the advantage of a fine climate, cheap land, and extensive forests to bring into cultivation. Our Rail Road will certainly put us on the vantage ground over districts that have been greatly overcropped from the first introduction of Cotton.

If the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road, with all her branches (the State with \$800,000 of the citizens' money,) fails to cover the Rabun gap, one of the most important in all the range of mountains, with some improvement, we, of Pickens district, can *only* boast of our paternity to offspring abroad, and say our State has loaned our money to build Rail Roads in Georgia, arranged freight to suit a Georgia company. My land is improved, and susceptible of division into three tracts if desired. I would take one half the amount the same class of lands sell for in Newberry or Laurens.

My Post-office is Pendleton Village—residence four miles from Cherry's bridge, over Seneca river, on the road leading from Pendleton to Clarksville, Ga.

J. O. LEWIS.

PREMIUMS FOR 1850.

The Pendleton Farmers' Society offer the following Premiums for the year, 1850 viz:

1st. For the best conducted experiment on sub-soil plowing, not less than one acre, to be contrasted with the same quantity and on land of the same quality not sub-soiled, *except* on up-land, and without manure to be planted in corn—Five Dollars.

2nd. The same, the land to be grown in wheat—Five Dollars.

3rd. The largest product of picked Cotton from one acre, whether manured or not, the mode of culture, quality of Seed, time of planting, &c. to be reported by the applicant—A Medal, to cost \$5.

4th. The best acre of Clover, to be sown after September of the present year—Two Dollars.

5th. The best quarter acre of any of the cultivated Grasses—Two Dollars.

6th. The cheapest hundred weight of pork, the manner of feeding to be reported to the society—Three Dollars.

7th. Best stallion for farm use, not over four years, and raised in the district—four Dollars.

8th. Best Mare—Four Dollars.

9th. Best Jack—Three "

10th. Best Jennet—three "

11th. Best Bull—Two "

12th. Best Cow—Two "

13th and 14th, Best Ram and Ewe, improved breed—Two Dollars.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Price and efficiency to be taken into consideration.

15th. Best Sub-soil Plow—One Dollar.

16th. Best Turning Plow—One Dollar, to be tested by a public Plowing match.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17th. Best specimen of Butter, not less than 5 lbs.—One Dollar.

18th. Best specimen of Cheese, not less than 5 lbs.—One Dollar.

19. Best piece Homespun, Wool and Cotton, ten yards—One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

20. Best piece of Homespun, Silk and Wool, ten yards—Two Dollars.

21st. Best piece Homespun, Ladies dress, seven yards—One Dollar.

22nd. Second best piece Homespun, Ladies dress, seven yards—Fifty Cents.

23rd. Best Domestic Flannel, half wool, ten yards—Two Dollars.

24th. Best Negro Blanket—One Dollar.

25th. Best pair Half Hose, all Wool—Twenty-five Cents.

26th. Best pair Half Hose, all Cotton—Twenty-five Cents.

27th. Best pair Half Hose, all Silk—Twenty-five Cents.

By Order of the Society.

J. B. BENSON, Sec'y.

TO POSTMASTERS.

There are thousands to whom the subject needs only to be suggested, who would subscribe to a paper devoted to Southern Agriculture at the low price of one dollar a year. Your public position as well as other causes make you, persons, frequently conferred with upon the merits of newspapers and public journals. Situated as you are at central points in every part of the country, you have opportunities to exercise very great influence for the general good. The Post office department at Washington, looking to public convenience, has by its decisions encouraged your kind offices to the Press. We therefore, respectfully, solicit that you act as agents in your neighborhood to procure subscribers for the "Farmer and Planter." We would willingly allow commissions, for money collected from subscribers obtained in this way, if we had any idea they would be acceptable.

SEABORN & GILMAN.

J. D. WRIGHT.

J. WISTAR SIMPSON.

WRIGHT & SIMPSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY,

WILL practise in Laurens, Newberry, Spartanburg, Abbeville, and Greenville.

Office in Simpson's Buildings, No. 3, Laurens C. H., S. C.

The above firm is authorized to act Agent for the **FARMER & PLANTER**, in Laurens district.

JOB work executed with neatness and despatch, at this office.